child labour cover bonded child labour as well.

Pending Conciliation Reports sent by R.L.C. Dhanbad

2479. SHRI A. NALLASIVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the failure of conciliation Report (FOC) sent by the R.L.C. (C) Dhanbad to the Ministry but pending there for decision for reference for more than three months as on 1-7-1993;

(b) the facts in detail giving union-wise and colliery-wise break-up; and

(c) what are the reasons for the delay in conveying the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) As on 1-7-1993, 169 failure of conciliation reports (FOCs) received from Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad are pending in the Ministry for a decision for reference for more than three months. The industrial disputes received relate to matters such as determination of age, dismissal/termination of services, denial of regularisation, confirmation, promotion and arbitrary change in service conditions etc. The Union-wise and Colliery-wise break-up of the cases is as under:—

Union-wise		Colliery-wise	
Rashtriya Colly. Mazdoor Sangh	43	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	63
Bihar Colly. Kamgar Union	24	Central Coalfields limited.	12
National Coal Workers' Congress	22	Moonidih (washery/project)	8
United Coal Workers' Union	15	Pindra	8
Janata Mazdoor Sangh	15	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	7
Jharkhand Colliery Mazdoor Sangh	15	Balihari	6
Bihar Mines Lal Jhanda Mazdoor Union	8	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	4
Dalit Colliery Kamgar Sangh	8	Kedla	3
Koyla Ispat Mazdoor Union	6	Swang	3
Rashtriya Mazdoor Union	3	Dahibari	3
Bihar Colliery Mazdoor Sabha	2	Basantimata	3
Bihar Janta Khan Mazdoor Sangh	2	Kusunda	3
Dalit Mazdoor Sangh	2	Jealgora	3
United National Coal Workers' Congress	2	CCL Washery	3
Mazdoor Sangthan Samiti	1	Others (Less than 3 FOCs)	40
Colliery Karamchari Sangh	1		
	169		169

(c) The delay in conveying the decision of the Government occurs due to the mandatory time given to the concerned administrative Ministry for making efforts for settling the dispute amicably by discussions with the concerned workmen and union, and also due to the large number of FOC reports received in the Ministry.

Vacancies In Central Industrial Tribunals

2480. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased

to state:

(a) what is the total number of Central Government Industrial Tribunals in the country, District-wise;

(b) what is the numbner of vacancies of Presiding Officers in the Central Industrial Tribunals;

(c) whether it is a fact that these vacancies are filled up from amongst retired High Court Judges and retired District Judges;

(d) if so, what efforts have been taken or are being taken to appoint these retired Judges immediately after their retirement without delay;

(e) whether any arrangements have been made to intimate these retiring Judges about their new assignment, prior to their retirement, to avoid delay in their apointment as Presiding Officers, Officers of Central Industrial Tribunals;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) At present eleven Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGITs)—two each at Bombay and Dhanbad and one each at Asansol, Bangalore, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Jabalpur, Kanpur and New Delhi are functioning in the country out of which the posts of Presiding Officer are lying vacant at Jabalpur, No. 1 Dhanbad, No. 2 Bombay and Kanpur. Another CGIT sanctioned at Jaipur during January, 1992 has not yet started functioning as the post of Presiding Officer has not been filled.

(c) to (g) As per provisions contained in Sections 7 and 7A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, serving as well as retired High Court Judges, District Judges and Additional District Judges can be appointed as Presiding Officers of Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts. According to the present procedure, in anticipation of a vacancy likely to arise in a CGIT, a panel of names of suitable and willing Judicial Officers is obtained from the High Courts of the State in which the CGIT is situated and its adjoining States for selecting an incumbent for appointment to the post.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers

2481. CHOWDHARY HARI SINGH:
SHRI SURESH PACHOURI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 27,000 bonded labourers identified and freed are still awaiting rehabilitation;

(b) if so, the break-up of the figure of the bonded labourers State-wise who had been identified and freed, and are still awaiting rehabilitation;

(c) the financial assistance given to them for this purpose with effect from the year 1986; and

(d) what is the plan of government to deal with this problem in a quick manner, give details of the same in respect of all the States from where the bonded labourers had been identified and freed for the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) According to the latest reports received from the State Government, the total number of bonded labourers remaining to be rehabilitated, as on 31-3-1993, was 10,345. The State-wise figures, are as detailed below:—

State	No. of bonded labourers remaining to be rehabilitated as on 31-3-93
1. Andhra Pradesh	7216
2. Bihar	391
3. Karnataka	2450
4. Madhya Pradesh	54
5. Orissa	26
6. Rajasthan	141
7. Tamil Nadu	67
TOTAL	10,345

(c) From 1986-87 to 1992-93 (as on 31-3-1993) an amount of Rs. 15.50 crores has been released to State Governments for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers as Central share of assistance.

(d) In order to rehabilitate the remaining bonded labourers in a speedy manner, targets